Preventive measures to control swine flu virus

516. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the preventive measures taken by the Central Government to control the swine flu virus State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Government of India took a series of actions. A comprehensive plan including guidelines and standard operating procedures were put in place.

Entry screening of passengers is continuing at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints. 28 Thermal Scanners have been installed at major international airports. Those found to be suspected of H1N1 were isolated and treated. All their contacts were traced and put on chemoprophylaxis to prevent further spread.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened and States allocated to different laboratories. There are 42 laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Central teams were deputed to the states of Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala to contain the disease.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million have been given to the States/UTs. State-wise list is at Statement-I (*See* below). The drug is also used for chemoprophylaxis to prevent further spread. Adequate stock of rersonal protective equipments has been kept. States wise allocation is at Statement (*See* below). Three Indian manufacturers of vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 Vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the high risk group. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners.

All states have been requested to gear up the state machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities at district level.

A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information on non pharmaceutical interventions to prevent the spread has been widely published in print media and shown in visual media on regular basis. This has been translated to 14 languages and given to the states. Information is also provided on the website: http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in

Statement-I

Details of supply of Oseltamivir to the States and UTs (As on 16/11/09)

Sl.No.	States	Oseltamivir Caps	Oseltamivir Syrup
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	997000	9,700
2	Karnataka	882000	7,800
3	Kerala	737000	4,600

1	2	3	4
4	Andhra Pradesh	827000	8,000
5	Goa	42000	600
6	Puducherry	80000	900
7	Maharashtra	2984000	52,700
8	Rajasthan	682000	7,200
9	Uttar Pradesh	1557000	17,800
10	Delhi	622000	6,200
11	West Bengal	7 07000	6,700
12	J&K	462000	4,610
13	Himachal Pradesh	247000	2,500
14	Jharkhand	522000	6,100
15	Gujarat	707000	7,600
16	Uttarakhand	267000	2,800
17	Manipur	197000	1,900
18	Mizoram	172000	2,000
19	Nagaland	222000	2,300
20	Arunachal Pradesh	322000	3,300
21	Meghalaya	142000	1,500
22	Sikkim	82000	900
23	Assam	542000	5,500
24	Tripura	82000	900
25	Punjab	452000	5,440
26	Haryana	442000	4,900
27	Madhya Pradesh	1082000	11,900
28	Bihar	797000	8,300
29	Chhattisgarh	362000	3,700
30	A & N Island	60000	600
31	Daman & Diu	40000	400
32	D & N Haveli	20000	200
33	Chandigarh	20000	200
34	Lakshadweep	20000	200
35	Orissa	612000	6,100

Statement-II

Details of supply of personal protective equipments and masks to the States (As on 16/11/09)

Sl.No.		PPE	N-95	Triple Layer Masks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	3,000	2,000	38,000
2	Karnataka	2,200	1,000	33,000
3	Kerala	5,500	9,500	53,000
4	Andhra Pradesh	3,000	1000	30,000
5	Goa	800	500	8,000
6	Puducherry	1,000	500	13,000
7	Maharashtra	11,300	11,000	39,000
8	Rajasthan	3,000	1,000	30,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	2,500	1,500	31,000
10	Delhi*	-	-	-
11	West Bengal	3,500	2,500	39,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000	1,500	40,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,500	1,000	16,000
14	Jharkhand	1,000	500	13,000
15	Gujarat	2,500	1,500	29,000
16	Uttarakhand	1,000	500	13,000
17	Manipur	2,000	2,000	62,000
18	Mizoram	2,000	600	53,000
19	Nagaland	1,500	500	53,000
20	Arunachal Pradesh	1,500	500	53,000
21	Meghalaya	1,500	500	53,000
22	Sikkim	1,500	500	53,000
23	Assam	1,500	500	53,000
24	Tripura	1,500	500	53,000
25	Punjab	2,500	10,500	35,000
26	Haryana	1,000	500	13,000

1	2	3	4	5
.27	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,500	35,000
28	Bihar	2,500	1,500	33,000
29	Chhattisgarh	1,000	500	15,000
30	A &N Island	800	500	8,000
31	Daman & Dm	800	500	8,000
32	D & N Haveli	800	500	8,000
33	Chandigarh	800	500	8,000
34	Lakshadweep	800	500	8,000
35	Orissa	3,000	2,000	40,000

* Delhi procured its own stock

Decline in girl child sex ratio

517. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girl child sex ratio in the age group of zero to six has constantly been declining despite enforcement of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in the country;

(b) if so, whether the existing law is not being implemented effectively;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against responsible authority;

(d) whether interim studies on child sex ratio in different States have indicated that the situation has got worse with proliferation of clinics conducting sex determination tests; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon and the steps Government has taken to cope up with the problem?

THE MINISITER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) for the age group of 0-6 years in 2001 had decreased to 927 girls per thousand boys as against 945 recorded in 1991 Census.

In order to check female foeticide, the Government has enacted the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act). The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus lest it should lead to female foeticide. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.